

CONTINUED PROSECUTION APPLICATION (CPA) REQUEST TRANSMITTAL

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(Only for Continuation or Divisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(d))

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Attorney Docket No.
of Prior Application

Mo4532/LeA 31,223

First Named Inventor

Frank Richter et al

Examiner Name

R. Sergeant

Group Art Unit

1711

Express Mail Label No.

ET671450446US

This is a request for a ☒ continuation or ☐ divisional application under 37 CFR 1.53(d),
(continued prosecution application (CPA)) of prior application number 08 / 713,905,
filed on September 13, 1996, entitled Process for the Production of Ether Isocyanates.

NOTES

FILING QUALIFICATIONS: The prior application identified above must be a nonprovisional application that is either: (1) complete as defined by 37 CFR 1.51(b), or (2) the national stage of an international application in compliance with 35 U.S.C. 371. Effective May 29, 2000, a CPA may only be filed in a utility or a plant application if the prior nonprovisional application was filed before May 29, 2000. A CPA may be filed in a design application regardless of the filing date of the prior application. See "Request for Continued Examination Practice changes to and Provisional Application Practice," Final Rule, 65 Fed. Reg. 50092 (Aug. 16, 2000); Interim Rule, 65 Fed. Reg. 14865 (Mar. 20, 2000), 1233 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office (Apr. 11, 2000).

C-I-P NOT PERMITTED: A continuation-in-part application cannot be filed as a CPA under 37 CFR 1.53(d), but must be filed under 37 CFR 1.53(b).

EXPRESS ABANDONMENT OF PRIOR APPLICATION: The filing of this CPA is a request to expressly abandon the prior application as of the filing date of the request for a CPA. 37 CFR 1.53(b) must be used to file a continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part of an application that is not to be abandoned.

ACCESS TO PRIOR APPLICATION: The filing of this CPA will be construed to include a waiver of confidentiality by the applicant under 35 U.S.C. 122 to the extent that any member of the public who is entitled under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.14 to access to, copies of, or information concerning, the prior application may be given similar access to, copies of, or similar information concerning, the other application or applications in the file jacket.

35 U.S.C. 120 STATEMENT: In a CPA, no reference to the prior application is needed in the first sentence of the specification and none should be submitted. If a sentence referencing the prior application is submitted, it will not be entered. A request for a CPA is the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 120 and to every application assigned the application number identified in such request, 37 CFR 1.78(a).

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- ☐ Enter the unentered amendment previously filed on _____ under 37 CFR 1.116 in the prior nonprovisional application.
- ☒ A preliminary amendment is enclosed.
- This application is filed by fewer than all the inventors named in the prior application, 37 CFR 1.53(d)(4).
 - ☐ **DELETE** the following inventor(s) named in the prior nonprovisional application:
.....
 - ☐ The inventor(s) to be deleted are set forth on a separate sheet attached hereto.
- ☐ A new power of attorney or authorization of agent (PTO/SB/81) is enclosed.
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[Page 1 of 2]

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INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(b) or (i))	2	-3** =		x \$ _____ =	\$ _____
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (if applicable) (37 CFR 1.16(d))				+ \$ _____ =	\$ _____
				BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16)	740.00
				Total of above Calculations =	
Reduction by 50% for filing by small entity (Note 37 CFR 1.27).					
* Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent. ** Reissue independent claims over original patent.				TOTAL =	740.00

6. ☐ Small entity status: Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.
7. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit overpayments or charge the following fees to Deposit Account No. 13 - 3848:
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- b. ☒ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.17.
- c. ☐ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.18.
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10. ☐ Applicant requests suspension of action under 37 CFR 1.103(b) for a period of _____ months (not to exceed 3 months) and the fee under 37 CFR 1.17(i) is enclosed.
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- b. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (Should be specifically itemized, See MPEP 503)
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15. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED

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Signature

Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)

29,457

Date

October 30, 2001

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of 1) Frank Richter; 2) Josef Pedain
3) Klaus Nehtkamp; 4) Andreas Flink

FOR & PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ETHER ISOCYANATES

ENCLOSED ARE THE FOLLOWING PAPERS:

- ☒ Specification WITH attached Declaration
- ☐ Specification WITHOUT attached Declaration
- ☐ _____ sheets of FORMAL/INFORMAL drawings containing Figures (s) _____
- ☐ Preliminary Amendment
- ☐ Enclosed herewith are copies of documents identified in the present application as related to the Background of the Invention for the Examiner's consideration under 37 CFR 1.104(a). The attached Form PTO 1449 identifies the submitted art.
- ☒ An Assignment of the Invention to BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT Please charge the fee for recording the Assignment, \$40.00, to Deposit Account Number 13-3848.
- ☒ Any notice that is to be furnished to the above organization after grant of the patent relating to maintenance fees or for any other reason should be addressed to:
Bayer Corporation Telephone: (412) 777-2349
Patent Department
100 Bayer Road
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15205-9741
- ☒ Priority is hereby claimed based upon the following application(s), a certified copy of each is being submitted herewith:
Federal Republic of Germany Application Number(s) 195 35 506.7
filed in Germany September 25, 1995

☒ THE TOTAL AMOUNT DUE FOR THE FILING FEE IN THIS CASE IS:

CLAIMS AS FILED				
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	FEE
TOTAL CLAIMS	4 - 20		X \$ 22 =	\$
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	2 - 3		X \$ 78 =	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENCY FEE			+ \$ 250 =	
BASIC FEE				\$ 750.00

TOTAL FILING FEE \$ 750.00

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☒ Please charge Deposit Account Number 13-3848 in the amount of \$ 790.00. Three copies of this sheet are enclosed.☒ The Commissioner is authorized to charge any fee due under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17 during the entire pendency of this application or credit to our Deposit Account Number 13-3848.☒ This is a general authorization EXCEPT that this is NOT AN AUTHORIZATION FOR PREPAYMENT OF AN ISSUE FEE or any other fee under 37 CFR 1.18.

Date September 13, 1996

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Mo4532
LeA 31,223 -US

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ETHER ISOCYANATES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a process for the production of ether (poly)isocyanates by phosgenation of ether amines in the vapor phase.

Isocyanates containing ether groups or ether isocyanates are well known. (See, for example, Annalen der Chemie, 562 (1949), 83 ff).

10 However, these known ether-containing isocyanates are generally obtainable only in poor yield and low purity.

In the reactions of ether amines, chlorinated products are frequently obtained by splitting the ether (U.S. Patent 3,267,122). Thus, for example, $H_2N(CH_2)_3-O-(CH_2)_4-O-(CH_2)_3NH_2$ is split into $OCN(CH_2)_3Cl$ during the reaction with $COCl_2$ (reference: Angew. Chem., A 59 (1949), 271).

Only aliphatic ether amines having HCl salts which are soluble in chlorinated hydrocarbons, for example, $C_4H_9-O-(CH_2)_3NH_2$, can be converted to ether isocyanates at temperatures below $80^\circ C$ (Annalen der Chemie, 562 (1949), 105). The yield of this isocyanate is, however, only 86% of the theoretical yield. In such a process, it is necessary to convert the amine into the amine hydrochloride prior to the phosgenation. About 80% methoxypropylamine hydrochloride splits at 140 to $150^\circ C$ in 1-chloronaphthalene with phosgene to form 3-chloropropyl isocyanate 25 (Annalen der Chemie, 562 (1949), 104).

Certain ether isocyanates can be obtained in yields of up to about 80% by simple base phosgenation. (See, for example, DE-A 1,154,092.) However, the products of such processes have very high residual chlorine contents (0.1%). Such a high chlorine content in the diisocyanate 30 frequently makes it difficult to use those products. For example, such chlorine-containing diisocyanates are not useful for the preparation of

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non-discoloring raw materials for coatings. The corresponding hydrochlorides of the amines or carbamates must be used in such processes. The handling of heterogeneous reaction mixtures of this type is, however, very difficult and is an obstacle to the smooth, economical
5 production of the isocyanates.

(Poly)isocyanates containing ether groups are also obtainable by nucleophilic substitution of organic halides by metal cyanates. (See, for example, JP 50 036 424; Arch. d. Pharm., 302 (1969), 617; and DE-A 2,031,291) The accumulation of salts, the generally low conversion rates
10 and the environmental problems encountered in these processes are obstacles to the industrial exploitation of this approach.

The reaction of ether (poly)amines with low-molecular weight alkyl isocyanates, subsequent thermal decomposition of the ureas formed and separation of alkylamine has also been proposed as a method for the
15 preparation of ether (poly)isocyanates ("isocyanate interchange"; see, for example, DE-A 3,232,917). However, this method has several disadvantages. First, a by-product which must be disposed of is obtained. Second, considerable quantities of urea remain in the product, particularly when the ether (poly)isocyanates cannot be worked up by
20 subsequent purification processes. Another disadvantage of this process is that the "isocyanate interchange" is a typical equilibrium reaction and is therefore difficult to carry out quantitatively.

Isocyanates containing ether groups can also be prepared by Curtius rearrangement of the corresponding carboxylic acid azides
25 (J. Prakt. Chem., 335 (1993), 294 and the references cited therein), but only on a laboratory scale.

As is explained in DE-A 1,165,580, e.g., polyisocyanates containing ether groups are of great interest for use in paints and coatings.

Splitting the ether group in ether amines occurs more readily and
30 completely at elevated temperatures. For example, phosgenation of 3-

methoxypropylamine in toluene below 110°C produces a mixture of 3-methoxypropyl isocyanate and 3-chloropropyl isocyanate. At elevated temperature (e.g., 140 to 150°C) in chloronaphthalene as solvent, however, substantially only 3-chloropropyl isocyanate is formed (Annalen
5 der Chemie, 562 (1949), 83).

DE-A 1,793,329 discloses a cold phase-hot phase phosgenation in solution for the preparation of ether(poly)isocyanates. It is alleged that very little, if any, splitting of the ether occurs. However, the yields of isocyanate are only 60 to 75% of the theoretical yield. The chlorine
10 content of the products, at 400 to 2000 ppm, is far too high for many applications, particularly for paint and coatings applications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a process for the production of ether (poly)isocyanates.

15 It is also an object of the present invention to provide a simple process for the production of isocyanates containing ether groups.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a process for the production of high quality isocyanates containing ether groups.

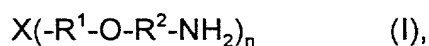
It is a further object of the present invention to provide a process
20 for the production of high quality ether isocyanates in high yields without significant product loss through, for example, splitting of the ether groups.

These and other objects which will be apparent to those skilled in the art are accomplished by converting mono- and polyamines containing ether groups to the corresponding isocyanates in very good yields and in
25 high purity, without splitting the ether group. This conversion is achieved by reacting an ether-containing amine in the vapor phase with phosgene in the vapor phase under applied pressure at a temperature in the range from 50 to 800°C, preferably from 100 to 550°C (depending on the boiling point of the amine), optionally in the presence of an inert carrier
30 gas.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for preparing ether (poly)isocyanates from ether (poly)amines in which ether (poly)amines are reacted with at least the stoichiometric quantity, based on the NH₂ group(s), of phosgene or corresponding quantities of a material which generates phosgene, in the vapor phase close to or above the boiling point of the starting (poly)amine which boiling point is in the temperature range of from 50 to 800°C, preferably from 100 to 550°C, under applied pressure.

- 5 In the present invention, the ether amines which may be used include compounds represented by Formula (I)



in which

- X represents H, NH₂ or C(R³)_{4-n},
15 R¹, R² and R³ each represent the same or a different, optionally branched, optionally substituted (e.g., with Cl, Br), optionally heteroatom-containing (e.g., N, O, S) C₁-C₁₀alkyl, C₃-C₂₄ cycloalkyl, C₇-C₂₄ aralkyl, or C₆-C₂₄ aryl radical, and R¹ may also represent a direct bond
20 between X and the ether oxygen atom bonded to R²,
and
n represents 1, 2 or 3.

- The process of the present invention may be carried out using known techniques. Suitable techniques are disclosed in EP-A 0,570,799
25 and DE-A 4,412,327. In these disclosed processes, the co-reactants are introduced into suitable reactors maintained at a temperature close to or above the boiling point of the starting amine or mixture of amines. The co-reactants are then mixed and reacted with one another. The temperature, depending upon the pressure, is generally between 50 and

800°C, preferably between 100 and 550°C. The process is generally carried out within a pressure range of from 10 mbar to 5 bar, preferably from 200 mbar to 3 bar.

Introduction of the reaction components during the vapor phase
5 phosgenation may optionally take place in the presence of inert additives such as carrier gases. The carrier gases used may be nitrogen, argon or other inert gases and vapors of commercially available solvents such as chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, xylenes, chloronaphthalenes and decahydronaphthalene.

10 The phosgene used in the phosgenation reaction is used in a stoichiometric amount or in stoichiometric excess, determined on the basis of the number of primary amino groups in the amine starting material. A quantity of phosgene amounting to from 100 to 300% of the theoretical quantity, preferably from 100 to 200% of the theoretical
15 quantity, is generally sufficient.

After the reaction with phosgene, the ether isocyanates are recovered by cooling the gas stream to a temperature above the decomposition temperature of the corresponding intermediate carbamic acid chlorides. The ether isocyanate may then be isolated in pure form
20 by known processes such as distillation, crystallization, extraction or film distillation, or recovered as raw product (solution).

The amine starting materials which are converted into the corresponding isocyanates by the process of the present invention may be obtained by a number of known processes. One suitable known
25 process is alkoxylation of water or of other, optionally polyfunctional, OH-functional compounds such as alcohols, phenols and/or carboxylic acids and subsequent amination (for example, FR-A 1 361 810). Another suitable process for producing the amine starting material is polymerization of tetrahydrofuran and, optionally after further reaction
30 with alkylene oxide, subsequent treatment as described in FR-A-1 361

810. Suitable amine starting materials may also be produced by cyanoethylation of water and subsequent hydrogenation to form bis(3-aminopropyl)ether (DRP 731 708) or by cyanoethylation of other, optionally polyfunctional, OH-functional compounds (particularly diols and triols) and subsequent hydrogenation.

The usefulness of mono- and polyamines containing ether groups in the phosgenation of the present invention is determined essentially by the vapor pressure of the amine at the applied pressure. In the case of particularly high-boiling compounds, it may be advantageous to introduce the amine into the phosgenation reaction as an azeotrope with other substances, or to use a carrier gas for the introduction of the amine component into the reaction chamber.

Typical examples of suitable (poly)amines of Formula (I) which may be used alone or as mixtures include: alkyl aminoalkyl ethers such as aminomethyl methyl ether, aminomethyl ethyl ether, aminomethyl propyl ether (as well as isomers), 1-aminoethyl methyl ether, 2-aminoethyl methyl ether, and aminopropyl methyl ether (as well as isomers); diamino-oxoalkanes such as 1,1'-bis(aminomethyl) ether, 1,1'-bis(aminoethyl) ether, 1,2'-bis(aminoethyl) ether, 2,2'-bis(aminoethyl) ether and technical mixtures of the three latter diamines, bis(aminopropyl) ether (all isomers, optionally as a mixture), diamino(poly)oxoalkanes such as 1,8-diamino-1,5,8-trimethyl-3,6-dioxaoctane, 1,11-diamino-1,5,8,11-tetramethylundecane and all isomers of the two latter compounds having vicinal O-N bonding in pure form or as a mixture (for example, as commercial Jeffamine D 230), 1,8-diamino-3,6-dioxaoctane (for example, as commercial Jeffamine EDR 148), 1,10-diamino-4,7-dioxadecane, 1,12-diamino-4,9-dioxadodecane, 1,14-diamino-3,10-dioxatetradecane, and 1,13-diamino-4,7,10-trioxatridecane; triamino(poly)oxoalkanes such

as 1,7-diamino-2,6-dioxa-4-aminomethoxyheptane, 1-amino-2-oxa-3,3-bis(aminomethoxy)hexane, 1,9-diamino-3,7-dioxa-5-(1-amino-2-ethoxy)-nonane, 1-amino-3-oxa-4,4'-bis(1-amino-2-ethoxy)heptane, 1,11-diamino-4,8-dioxa-6-(1-amino-5-oxobutyl)undecane, 1-amino-4-oxa-5,5-bis(1-amino-5-oxobutyl)octane and mixtures of the above-mentioned monoamines, diamines and triamines.

The mixture of isomers composed of 2-(2-isocyanatopropoxy)-1-propyl isocyanate, 1,1'-oxydi-2-propyl isocyanate and 2,2'-oxydi-1-propyl isocyanate ("dipropylene glycol diisocyanate", mixture of isomers) prepared by the process of the present invention is new.

The ether isocyanates prepared by the process of the present invention are valuable raw materials for the production of polyurethanes (optionally foamed), adhesives, coating materials, emulsifiers, thickeners, oligomeric isocyanate modification products (e.g., polyisocyanates containing uretdione, isocyanurate, carbodiimide, biuret, urethane and allophanate groups), and auxiliary substances which are used, for example, for imparting wet strength to paper and other cellulose products. These ether isocyanates are useful as raw materials for the production and/or formulation of active substances and pharmaceuticals (DE-A 3,232,917).

The invention is further illustrated but is not intended to be limited by the following examples in which all parts and percentages are by weight, unless otherwise specified.

EXAMPLES

25 Example 1

2-(2-isocyanatopropoxy)-1-propyl isocyanate, 1,1'-oxydi-2-propyl isocyanate and 2,2'-oxydi-1-propyl isocyanate ("dipropylene glycol diisocyanate", mixture of isomers) were prepared by the procedure described below.

The apparatus in which the reaction was conducted included a mixer tube heated to 400°C which was 2.5 mm in diameter and 17.5 mm in length having a condensation stage arranged in tandem and a connected COCl_2 adsorption tower filled with activated carbon. COCl_2 , which had been heated to 420°C at 950 mbar in a heat exchanger connected in front, flowed continuously at a rate of 2.5 mol/h through a nozzle projecting into the mixer tube. Simultaneously, a mixture of amines heated to 320°C, obtained by catalytic amination under pressure of technical dipropylene glycol (approx. 50% 2-(2-hydroxypropoxy)-1-propanol, approx. 40% 1,1'-oxydi-2-propanol and approx. 10% 2,2'-oxydi-1-propanol) having a boiling range of 72 to 78°C at a pressure of 7.5 mbar, was introduced at a feed rate of 1 mol/h, together with dry nitrogen at a rate of 0.1 mol/h as diluent, into the reaction chamber via the annular passage between the nozzle and the mixer tube. A pressure of approx. 350 mbar was maintained in the mixer tube by applying a reduced pressure at the end of the condensation stage. That is, the reaction mixture leaving the reaction chamber was passed in a condensation stage through 1,2-dichlorobenzene, which was maintained at 150 to 160°C. Here the selective condensation of the diisocyanates formed took place. In the adsorption tower, COCl_2 was separated from the gas mixture passing through the scrubbing stage and containing nitrogen, HCl and excess COCl_2 . The mixture of diisocyanates was recovered in a pure state by distillation ($K_p = 95^\circ\text{C}/0.05$ mbar, $n_D = 1.4393/20^\circ\text{C}$) and descended as a colorless liquid having an NCO content, titrated in accordance with DIN 53 185, of 45.4% (theoretical: 45.6%). The yield of the pure, distilled mixture of diisocyanates was 98.2% of the theoretical yield, based on the mixture of diamines used, with a purity of 99.7% as determined by gas chromatography and a content of hydrolyzable chlorine of 43 ppm.

30 Example 2

1,8-diisocyanato-3,6-dioxaoctane was prepared in accordance with the procedure described below.

2.5 kg (16.87 mol) of 1,8-diamino-3,6-dioxaoctane which is commercially available from Aldrich (also known as Jeffamine EDR 48) was converted into 1,8-diisocyanato-3,6-dioxaoctane and isolated in the manner specified in Example 1.

Yield: 3360 g = 99.5% of the theoretical yield, purity (GC): 99.8%, NCO content in accordance with DIN 53 185: 42.0% (theoretical: 42.0%), Hydrolyzable chlorine content: 48 ppm. Kp: 95°C/0.5 mbar.

10 Example 3

1,12-diisocyanato-4,9-dioxadodecane was prepared from 2.5 kg (12.24 mol) of 1,12-diamino-4,9-dioxadodecane (commercially available from Aldrich) and isolated in the manner specified in Example 1.

Yield: 3056 g = 97.4% of the theoretical yield, purity (GC): 99.5%, NCO content in accordance with DIN 53 185: 32.9% (theoretical: 33.0%), Hydrolyzable chlorine content: 34 ppm. Kp: 83°C/0.2 mbar.

Example 4

1,3-bis(3-isocyanatopropoxy)-2,2-dimethyl propane was prepared from 2.5 kg (11.45 mol) of 1,3-bis(3-aminopropoxy)-2,2-dimethyl propane (commercially available from Aldrich) and isolated in the manner specified in Example 1.

Yield: 3067 g = 99.1% of the theoretical yield, purity (GC): 99.8%, NCO content in accordance with DIN 53 185: 31.0% (theoretical: 31.1%), Hydrolyzable chlorine content: 24 ppm. Kp: 108°C/0.1 mbar.

25 Example 5

3-methoxypropyl isocyanate was prepared from 1,000 g (11.2 mol) of 3-methoxypropylamine (commercially available from Aldrich) was converted into the isocyanate and isolated in the manner specified in Example 1.

Yield: 1250 g = 96.8% of the theoretical yield, purity (GC): 99.1%, NCO content in accordance with DIN 53 185: 36.5% (theoretical: 36.50%), Hydrolyzable chlorine content: 44 ppm. Kp: 55°C/20 mbar.

The identity of all the compounds produced in these Examples
5 was deduced from IR, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR and mass spectroscopic analyses and from the results of elemental analysis.

Comparative examples (liquid phosgenation)

440 g of monochlorobenzene were mixed at 5°C with 330 g of
phosgene in a four-necked mixing flask equipped with reflux condenser,
10 internal thermometer, dropping funnel and inlet tube. Then a solution of
71.5 g of the mixture of diamines specified in Example 1 in 900 g of
monochlorobenzene was added dropwise over a period of 90 min.

The reaction mixture was then slowly heated, with stirring, to an
internal temperature of 90°C with simultaneous introduction of phosgene
15 (approx. 1 mol/h) and maintained at this temperature for several hours. It
was not possible to achieve a complete elucidation of the reaction
mixture. After blowing off of the excess phosgene with nitrogen, filtration
and working up by distillation, 19.5 g (19.6% of the theoretical yield) of a
slightly colored liquid was obtained, having a boiling range of 80 to
20 85°C/0.07 mbar and an NCO content in accordance with DIN 53 185 of
45.2%.

Neither varying the solvent (1,2-dichlorobenzene (34% theoretical
yield) and toluene (22.3% theoretical yield)) nor converting the mixture of
diamines into the dihydrochloride and bis(carbamate) (15.3% and 27.6%
25 yields, respectively) increased the yield of diisocyanate substantially. The
residual chlorine content of the product was in no case below 0.1%.

Further examples of phosgenations of ether diamines in the liquid
phase are described, for example, in Annalen der Chemie, 562 (1949),
6 ff; DE-A 1,154,092; JP 4,027,365; FR 1,578,622.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2
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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- Sub A1
1. A process for the production of an ether (poly)isocyanate from an ether (poly)amine comprising reacting
- 5 a) an ether (poly)amine
- with at least a stoichiometric amount (based on the number of primary amine groups present in a)) of
- b) phosgene or a compound which generates phosgene under the reaction conditions
- in the vapor phase at a temperature of from about 50 to about 800°C
- 10 which temperature is close to or above the boiling point of a) under applied pressure.
2. The process of Claim 1 in which ether (poly)amine a) is represented by the formula
- $$X-(R^1-O-R^2-NH_2)_n \quad (I)$$
- 15 in which
- X represents H, NH₂ or C(R³)_{4-n},
- R¹, R² and R³ each represents an optionally branched, an optionally substituted, or an optionally heteroatom-containing C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, C₃-C₂₄ cycloalkyl, C₇-C₂₄ aralkyl, or a C₆-C₂₄ aryl radical, provided that R¹ may also represent a direct bond of X to the ether oxygen atom bonded to R²,
- 20 and
- 25 n represents 1, 2 or 3.
3. The ether (poly)isocyanates selected from 2-(2)isocyanatopropoxy)-1-propyl isocyanate, 1,1'-oxydi-2-propyl isocyanate, 2,2'-oxydi-1-propyl isocyanate and mixtures thereof.



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As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name. I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ETHER ISOCYANATES

the specification of which is attached hereto,

or was filed on _____ as

Application Serial No. _____

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all Information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s), the priority(ies) of which is/are to be claimed:

19535506.7
(Number)

Germany
(Country)

September 25, 1995
(Month/Day/Year Filed)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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THOMAS W. ROY, Patent Office Registration Number 29,582
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